

F **PITT-STREET,** Nos. 211, 220, 225, 227, 230, 231.
MARKET-STREET, Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82.
GEORGE-STREET, No. 450.
Post Office, Box 497. Telephone, 72.
W. & A. FERGUSON, Limited. London, 48, Aldermanbury, E. C.

M **MOURNING DEPARTMENT.**
 We are the holders of unquestionably the largest stock of
 Black Goods in the colonies. Our Cashmeres and Merinos have
 a reputation, and for shade and brightness of dye that stand un-
 equalled. This season's importations are of superlative value, and
 we ask buyers to inspect
CASHMERES in BLUE and JET BLACKS,

46in. wide, is \$d to 66 per yard.
MERINOES IN BLUE AND BLACKS,
 42in. wide, 2s to 54 per yard.
 Our variety of Summer Fabrics is very extensive, and embraces
 under other leading goods the following:—
 Nun's Veiling, 42in. wide, is \$d
 Nun's Veiling, 42in. wide, 10sd, 12sd, 15sd, 18d, 21s per yard
 Indian Point, 44in. wide, 2s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s
 French Delaine, 26in. wide, 12sd, 14sd, 18d, 21s per yard
 All-wool French Baginot, 2 yards
 An exceptionally good value in 2s 8d, 3s 6d per yard
 The Monk's Cloth, a new fabric, 36in. wide, 2s
 Ditto, 44in. wide, 2s 9d
 A large quantity of material 42in. wide,

All-Over American Hunting, a beautifully soft material, 3s 3d, 4s 6d per yard.
Ditto, 20in. wide, only 15d per yard.
Cashmerettes, 26in. wide, 14d, 15d, 16d, 21d, 2s.
Cashmerettes, 44in. wide, 2s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s.
Rayonette Canvas, 26in. wide, will command a great sale, as it is especially suitable for our summer, 44in. wide, 2s 3d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d per yard.
Rayonette Canvas Brocade to match, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s 6d.
French Voile, 44in. wide, 2s 3d, 4s, a light fabric, and beautifully clean wearing.
GRÉNAÏNE.—In these particular goods we have a manufacturer's stock, purchased under most favourable circumstances, and at a very low price. The following are the best values for the money:

which were made for the
 this season. Amongst the leading items are:—
 Wool Grenadines, 15¢ to 25¢ per yard
 Broades, Grenadines, 15¢ to 25¢ per yard
 Canvas, Checks, 14¢ to 25¢ per yard
 silk Grenadines 25¢ to 35¢ per yard
 silk Grenadines 25¢ to 35¢ per yard
 A variety of patterns in the new beaded Gauze Grenadines
 Several Novelties in unmade Robes
 Courtlaids Crapes, rain proof, 35¢ to 100¢ per yard.
 FARMER AND COMPANY.
FARMER'S BEST MANTLES, 15¢ 6d to 27¢ 6d.
 SUMMER 1886.

WASHING MATERIALS.—The largest and best selection in Sydney. We cannot attempt to describe fully the immense range of design and colouring imported at great cost from the most famous factories of Europe. The goods are of the most beautiful quality and texture, and the materials are of the most refined taste as is displayed in so many of the selections before us. We invite earliest inspection of our enormous shipment, feeling sure that it will be an excellent opportunity to select the goods of the most perfect quality and at the lowest possible price from the names of some lines may indicate somewhat of the extent of our consignment.

FARMER'S UNEQUALLED PRINTS, 4d. yard.
FARMER'S SUPERIOR PRINTS, 6d. yard.
Colours—Brooches, Zephyrs

Nateens	Spot Zephyrs
Outmeal Cloths	Kiracoon Stripes
Percale Prints	Shen Tuscor
Kharitum stripes	Printed Levante
Fancy Zephyrs	Printed Provencals
Tufted Zephyrs	Cotton Yells
Striped Zephyrs	Shen Non's Veiling
Tufted Crepes	Cotton Canvas Cloths
Striped Crepes	Fine Printed Crottoons

The foregoing are in plain and fancy textures for combination. Some beautiful goods in White Embroidered Dresses; also, charming designs in Tulle and Lace, &c.

Call and see our new Spring Washing Materials.

White India Linens
White Scott Finished Cambrics
White Neapook Satin Cheeks
White Persian Lawns
White Linen Batiste
White Embroideries to match.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

FARMER'S UNEQUALLED PRINTS, 4½d yard.

FARMER'S SUPERIOR PRINTS, 6½d yard.

TREPHYE SKIRTINGS, 1 yard wide, 1s 6d., 1s 9d

NOTICE.—Among the many Novelties in our Drapery Department, we are showing some beautiful specimens of Manufacture in silk and Linen Trills Cloths, Tray Cloths, &c. &c. &c. Sides of all widths, in white and blue with coloured stripes, also white and coloured Runners for dining table. In Jewmark Cloths too, we have some fine goods in cream and natural colours, 2 and 3½ yards long. These goods present a beautiful and somewhat novel appearance, and should be seen by all admirers of local productions.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

PRINCESS KID GAUNTLETS, Dark Colours, Tan,

SUMMER, 1886.—The reigning fashion for this spring will be garments somewhat small in texture, with a trim and tight fit. The most conspicuous will, during this week, be opened out, and a glance at our invoice reveals the fact that in this Department we shall be prepared with an assortment as beautiful as vast. The world of fashion is always more or less influenced by the whims of Queen Victoria, and present a place in a lady's attire as close the mantle, and the leaders and designers of fashion doubtless find their efforts somewhat taxed; but this season's goods go to show that those efforts, so far as the spring season is concerned, are not in vain.

We ask attention to a very pretty Mantilla of gaze perle, trimmed lace and jet ornaments. Prices from 45s. Our richest goods of this order range up to 10 guineas, and are models of luxury.

In gaze velvet our stock is very large, and comprises Mantles, Mantillas, and Flechas of every conceivable design worn this season. Prices 55s. to 100s. 6d. each.

Our new Cashmere Cloth is certain to be in demand, and in this department will hold no second place. Our assortment is very extensive, whilst prices are remarkably economical. We are also offering at reasonable prices a large stock of new goods from the Continent, and of the latest styles in hats and shoes.

37-60 to 90s.
The Masher Shape in Satin Merveilux and Curl Cloth, trimmed
lace, silk, and satin, 67-60 to 42s.
Lingerie in all the most fashionable variety, in Beige, in all the leading
colours and best shapes, nicely trimmed Ribbon, Velvet, and Self-
coloured Ruche, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, 37s 6d, 42s.
Dust Mantles in Washing Silk, plain and fancy, 18s 6d to 75s.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

SUMMER, 1885.
MILLINERY.—Never in the history of Victoria House
have we been so fully prepared for a new season's trade
in this department as we are to-day. HAIR-DRESSING has

LIBRARY-BINDING has, in its turn, to provide for the partisans of different styles, all alike popular, yet, of course, with divided favour as to adoption. This fact has certainly been borne in mind by our buyer for this season's assortment, for he has selected a style of binding which will appeal to all of varied novelty. To expatiate at any length is not now our purpose; we prefer our patrons to favour us with a call of inspection. WE HAVE A STOCK OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLISH GOODS, and we trust that our friends will bestow their kind attention, whilst to the connoisseurs of Paris and London novelties we have an exhibition which will surely be regarded as the sunshine of exquisite taste, and be pronounced simply charming.

SUMMER, 1890.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS—SPECIAL TO LADIES.
The most attractive show of these goods this season is opening will undoubtedly be at Victoria House. The position we have for so many years had the honour to occupy as Importers is this

FARMER'S NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
The New Etanette Canvas, 48 inches wide, 2s per yard
Panama Canvas
Rayonette Wool Canvas
The New Canvas for Travelling Dresses
New Wool Brocade Canvas
Velours l'acome, Malange
Lainage Ris. Narrow, the Latest
New and choice Dress Fabrics

French Vellings in every possible colour, 12d, 15d, 18d yard
Fine Heather Beiges and Carmelites, 10d, 12d, 14d, 16d,
18d, 20d, 22d, 24d, 26d, 28d, 30d, 32d, 34d, 36d, 38d, 40d, 42d, 44d, 46d, 48d, 50d, 52d, 54d, 56d, 58d, 60d, 62d, 64d, 66d, 68d, 70d, 72d, 74d, 76d, 78d, 80d, 82d, 84d, 86d, 88d, 90d, 92d, 94d, 96d, 98d, 100d, 102d, 104d, 106d, 108d, 110d, 112d, 114d, 116d, 118d, 120d, 122d, 124d, 126d, 128d, 130d, 132d, 134d, 136d, 138d, 140d, 142d, 144d, 146d, 148d, 150d, 152d, 154d, 156d, 158d, 160d, 162d, 164d, 166d, 168d, 170d, 172d, 174d, 176d, 178d, 180d, 182d, 184d, 186d, 188d, 190d, 192d, 194d, 196d, 198d, 200d, 202d, 204d, 206d, 208d, 210d, 212d, 214d, 216d, 218d, 220d, 222d, 224d, 226d, 228d, 230d, 232d, 234d, 236d, 238d, 240d, 242d, 244d, 246d, 248d, 250d, 252d, 254d, 256d, 258d, 260d, 262d, 264d, 266d, 268d, 270d, 272d, 274d, 276d, 278d, 280d, 282d, 284d, 286d, 288d, 290d, 292d, 294d, 296d, 298d, 300d, 302d, 304d, 306d, 308d, 310d, 312d, 314d, 316d, 318d, 320d, 322d, 324d, 326d, 328d, 330d, 332d, 334d, 336d, 338d, 340d, 342d, 344d, 346d, 348d, 350d, 352d, 354d, 356d, 358d, 360d, 362d, 364d, 366d, 368d, 370d, 372d, 374d, 376d, 378d, 380d, 382d, 384d, 386d, 388d, 390d, 392d, 394d, 396d, 398d, 400d, 402d, 404d, 406d, 408d, 410d, 412d, 414d, 416d, 418d, 420d, 422d, 424d, 426d, 428d, 430d, 432d, 434d, 436d, 438d, 440d, 442d, 444d, 446d, 448d, 450d, 452d, 454d, 456d, 458d, 460d, 462d, 464d, 466d, 468d, 470d, 472d, 474d, 476d, 478d, 480d, 482d, 484d, 486d, 488d, 490d, 492d, 494d, 496d, 498d, 500d, 502d, 504d, 506d, 508d, 510d, 512d, 514d, 516d, 518d, 520d, 522d, 524d, 526d, 528d, 530d, 532d, 534d, 536d, 538d, 540d, 542d, 544d, 546d, 548d, 550d, 552d, 554d, 556d, 558d, 560d, 562d, 564d, 566d, 568d, 570d, 572d, 574d, 576d, 578d, 580d, 582d, 584d, 586d, 588d, 590d, 592d, 594d, 596d, 598d, 600d, 602d, 604d, 606d, 608d, 610d, 612d, 614d, 616d, 618d, 620d, 622d, 624d, 626d, 628d, 630d, 632d, 634d, 636d, 638d, 640d, 642d, 644d, 646d, 648d, 650d, 652d, 654d, 656d, 658d, 660d, 662d, 664d, 666d, 668d, 670d, 672d, 674d, 676d, 678d, 680d, 682d, 684d, 686d, 688d, 690d, 692d, 694d, 696d, 698d, 700d, 702d, 704d, 706d, 708d, 710d, 712d, 714d, 716d, 718d, 720d, 722d, 724d, 726d, 728d, 730d, 732d, 734d, 736d, 738d, 740d, 742d, 744d, 746d, 748d, 750d, 752d, 754d, 756d, 758d, 760d, 762d, 764d, 766d, 768d, 770d, 772d, 774d, 776d, 778d, 780d, 782d, 784d, 786d, 788d, 790d, 792d, 794d, 796d, 798d, 800d, 802d, 804d, 806d, 808d, 810d, 812d, 814d, 816d, 818d, 820d, 822d, 824d, 826d, 828d, 830d, 832d, 834d, 836d, 838d, 840d, 842d, 844d, 846d, 848d, 850d, 852d, 854d, 856d, 858d, 860d, 862d, 864d, 866d, 868d, 870d, 872d, 874d, 876d, 878d, 880d, 882d, 884d, 886d, 888d, 890d, 892d, 894d, 896d, 898d, 900d, 902d, 904d, 906d, 908d, 910d, 912d, 914d, 916d, 918d, 920d, 922d, 924d, 926d, 928d, 930d, 932d, 934d, 936d, 938d, 940d, 942d, 944d, 946d, 948d, 950d, 952d, 954d, 956d, 958d, 960d, 962d, 964d, 966d, 968d, 970d, 972d, 974d, 976d, 978d, 980d, 982d, 984d, 986d, 988d, 990d, 992d, 994d, 996d, 998d, 1000d, 1002d, 1004d, 1006d, 1008d, 1010d, 1012d, 1014d, 1016d, 1018d, 1020d, 1022d, 1024d, 1026d, 1028d, 1030d, 1032d, 1034d, 1036d, 1038d, 1040d, 1042d, 1044d, 1046d, 1048d, 1050d, 1052d, 1054d, 1056d, 1058d, 1060d, 1062d, 1064d, 1066d, 1068d, 1070d, 1072d, 1074d, 1076d, 1078d, 1080d, 1082d, 1084d, 1086d, 1088d, 1090d, 1092d, 1094d, 1096d, 1098d, 1100d, 1102d, 1104d, 1106d, 1108d, 1110d, 1112d, 1114d, 1116d, 1118d, 1120d, 1122d, 1124d, 1126d, 1128d, 1130d, 1132d, 1134d, 1136d, 1138d, 1140d, 1142d, 1144d, 1146d, 1148d, 1150d, 1152d, 1154d, 1156d, 1158d, 1160d, 1162d, 1164d, 1166d, 1168d, 1170d, 1172d, 1174d, 1176d, 1178d, 1180d, 1182d, 1184d, 1186d, 1188d, 1190d, 1192d, 1194d, 1196d, 1198d, 1200d, 1202d, 1204d, 1206d, 1208d, 1210d, 1212d, 1214d, 1216d, 1218d, 1220d, 1222d, 1224d, 1226d, 1228d, 1230d, 1232d, 1234d, 1236d, 1238d, 1240d, 1242d, 1244d, 1246d, 1248d, 1250d, 1252d, 1254d, 1256d, 1258d, 1260d, 1262d, 1264d, 1266d, 1268d, 1270d, 1272d, 1274d, 1276d, 1278d, 1280d, 1282d, 1284d, 1286d, 1288d, 1290d, 1292d, 1294d, 1296d, 1298d, 1300d, 1302d, 1304d, 1306d, 1308d, 1310d, 1312d, 1314d, 1316d, 1318d, 1320d, 1322d

Embroidered Wool Zephyr Robes in lovely shades
Lawn Tennis Embroidered Robes, \$75 6d
Summer Serge, with New Strips Border, 57s 6d
Heather Foulie, with New Strips Border, 57s 6d
Boston Uni, with pretty embroidery, 52s 6d
Fine Velling Robes, in various embroideries, from 50s
Elegant Hair Bordered Robes, 57s 6d
Kittens Robe, with lace bounding, 6s
Hair Mourning Robes in great variety
Embroidered Cashmere Robes. **FARMER AND COMPANY.**

of the still more varied styles, not to mention the numberless modes of trimming, it is impossible to do more than direct attention and solicit a visit. Whatever ladies may find to do, one thing is certain, they will find many charming children's dresses. The cost at which the highest novelties may be had is so far and away below that which can be arrived at by the purchase of materials and labour here; beyond this, there is always the opportunity of procuring notions from London which, generally speaking, unappreciated in this country, are in fact a fast gaining credence, the result being that our orders for these costumes are now a very important item in our season's business. In London, in a few seasons, to reach its thousands of customers, we have had to open up a new world of style where, not very long ago, we were content to supply the

and every lady having children to clothe to inspect the same and pass every assortment we are now showing. Fuller details we may give you at an early date, but for Children's Dresses of the HIGHEST MERIT and at the LOWEST PRICES you should unquestionably see our stock.

SUMMER, 1886.
LACE AND FANCY DEPARTMENT.—LACE WILL YET PREDOMINATE as material for fancy articles, and as to the most useful every article of attire in the lady's wardrobe. Some splendid specimens of lace are now on hand, promising to meet the tastes of the most fastidious, and at prices which will most assuredly meet the approval of the strictest economist.

KAMMER and COMPANY,
 100 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Sole Importers of
 "The Great Seal" Cigarettes
 and "The Great Seal" Cigarettes

JOHN WHITEHEAD, of the

[illegible]

of the family.
Dated the twenty-eighth day of September, 1885.
Signature of the undersigned.
Address—421, Crown Street, MURRAY ALBERT GORMAN.
O T I E
In consequence of the outbreak of SMALLPOX in the city, it is
decreed notified that visiting at the Menzies Asylum will be
prohibited till further notice.
I. J. JOSEPHSON.
15th Nov.
Blenheim Asylum, October 1, 1885.
RANDWICK ASYLUM.—Patients and Residents are
informed that NO VISITING will be allowed on MONDAY
next, in consequence of late notice of the outbreak of
SMALLPOX in the city. VISITING will be resumed on
TUESDAY next, if the weather permits.
Dated, September 30, 1885.
MONDAY next being PUBLIC HOLIDAY, on
which day the Government will be closed.
FARMER and COMPANY,
PUBLIC NOTICE.—H. T. STEVENSON, Gardener,
and Nurseryman, 101, Pitt-street, Sydney, in consequence of his
engagement in the above business, resigns his employment.
J. ROHMANN'S AMALGAMATED GOLD-MINING
AND COMPANY, Limited.
IF LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a First and Second DIVIDEND of
Twenty per Cent. has been declared, at the Office of Messrs.
Hart and Lofdie, 151, Pitt-street, Sydney, on surrender of
scrips.

Sydney, October 31, 1883. Regulator.
PUBLIC NOTICE—CLOSED ON MONDAY, being
 Public Holiday, in consequence of the fact that
EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.
 Our PREMISES will be CLOSED ON MONDAY next, it being
 proclaimed a PUBLIC HOLIDAY. THOMPSON and GILES.
EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.
 THE ROOMS OF
 BOYD and KING,
 Auctioneers,
 80, Pitt-street,
 will be
 CLOSED ON MONDAY NEXT,
 and
 OPEN UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK TUESDAY.
 BOYD and KING,
 80, Pitt-street.
 AUCTION SALE, on the Grounds,
 GOSFORD MODEL FARMS,
 MONDAY, October 3.
 Overland Route to Gosford Now Open.
NOTICE to all Customers of Sydney and Suburban.
 My shop being worked on the 8-hour system, I re-
 spectfully inform all my supporters that there will be a Double
 quantity of Bread delivered on Monday, to give my workmen
 opportunity of attending the 8-hour Demonstration.
 FREDERICK HINDS.
 Strawberry Hills Bakery,
 400, Liverpool-street, Sydney.

EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.
Our showrooms and Stores will be CLOSED.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MONDAY being a Public Holiday (Eight-hour Demonstration), our Establishment will be Closed.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS,
Royal Furnishing Arcade,
126, George-street.

ON SATURDAY we Close at 4 o'clock, as usual.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the undersigned will be CLOSED ON MONDAY NEXT, for the Eight-hour Demonstration Holiday.

F. L. BETTETTER and Co., Limited,
CRICKET GROUND

ABSTRACT

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
In connection with
THE ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND,
1st SEPTEMBER, 1884, to 31st AUGUST, 1885.

Dr. Balance, as per last statement	£238 15 8	
Less received from Domain Trustees	63 12 6	
		£170 3 3
Ground subscriptions ... ..	...	1402 15 8
Ground fees ... ..	...	247 15 8
Intercollegial match ... ..	...	128 6 8
Sale of bala ... ..	...	706 0 0
Sanitary receipts ... ..	...
Commission	184 11 3 1	
Expenses of cycle meetings	11 10 0	
		2245 15 1

Report at cycle meetings of

Balance, as per last statement	£	136	13	6
By				
Charges	...	...	...	...
Improvements	...	...	...	...
Wages	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	...	...	...
Interest on debentures	...	...	...	...
Fixed deposit with bank	...	...	...	...
Dividend income	...	...	...	...
Debentures redeemed	...	...	...	...
				£1310 14 5
DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.				
Balance unredeemed	...	...	...	...
Debentures redeemed	...	...	...	...
Balance, as per last statement				£1500 0 0
Examined and found correct. Vouchers for all payments have on exhibited to me.				£1500 0 0
DAVENPORT, MILES, & CO.,				
Public Auditors and Accountants.				
Moore-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1932.				
M. H. STEPHENS				
PHILIP MURKIDAN				
CHARLES OLIVER				
A. M. DILL				
Honorary Treasurers to the Trust.				
TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS THROUGH THE CITY				
Business Exchange, 41, Grosvenor, Campbell, Nicholls & Co.				
TURKISH BATH, 41, GROSVENOR STREET				
NOTICE				

THE LADIES' RATH will be CLOSED until further notice for
 donations and repairs.

A. DENNY and CO.,
 successors to
 HOBSON and WHITING
 GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, &c.,
 15, HUNTER-STREET,
 SYDNEY.

THE LITTLE PLAGS will be flying at WAIPARA
 LAKE on SATURDAY NEXT. Vendors, Land Company of
 Australasia, Limited.

Auctioneers, HUNTLEY and BARNARD.
 NARM. GARDEN. Poultry Yard. Household.
 Cattle. Run. Run. Run. Run. Run. Run.

SATURDAY WEEK—RHEINLANDS ESTATE,
 Kogarah. HARDIE and GORMAN.

MAINLY SATURDAY WEEK—1st Lot. Easy
 terms. Free Tickets. Richardson and Wrench.

BOOKWOLD—106 Lots TO-MORROW, cheap.
 106 Lots. Richardson and Wrench.

ST. LEONARDS, Durville Estate, TO-MORROW,
 39 Lots. Free Buses Milson's Point, Richardson & Wrench.

SILVER WATER, and a Holiday on Monday for the
 Working Man! Dear Sir!

Municipal Elections.

BOROUGH OF BULKWOLD.

EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY—NORTH WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Electors of

North of that this Borough will be held at the Court House, on the 13th day of OCTOBER, the 10th October next, for the purpose of Naming and electing an Alderman for the above Ward, to serve on the 1st day of January next.

Nominations must be in writing, and delivered to me seven (7) days at least before the day above named.

EDWARD SANDERS,
Mayor and Returning Officer.

Council-chambers, Barrow,
24th September, 1885.

Borough Council Notices.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions contained in section 180 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, it is the intention of the Municipal Council of CAMPERDOWN, to sell the interest of six per cent. per annum, principally for the purpose of erecting a new Hall, on the site purchased for that purpose. The said Loan to extend for a period of Ten Years, and the principal to be repaid by instalments, in the Borough of New South Wales, Sydney. The interest to be paid half-monthly at the said daily, on such days as may be appointed by the Council, and the said Loan Hall building, rough, estimated at \$2000, and the said Council of CAMPERDOWN.

WM. FIDDOCK, Town Clerk.

Council Chambers,
Camperdown, Sept. 18, 1885.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE TO-MORROW
We lay one of these elevated building sites. 65 acres with view of the lot. Free from the usual Government restrictions. **W. WATKIN, S.S.** 25th Street.

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FIJI.

A good deal of work has been done in securing proper representation for Queensland at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Large numbers of valuable exhibits have been promised; but much remains to be done, and the commissioners are finding some difficulty in getting an

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE.—Very remarkable disappearance of all dirt from everything by using Hudson's Extract of Soap. Reward—Purity, health, perfect satisfaction, by its regular daily use. N.B.—It is a pure, dry soap in fine powder, and lathers freely in hot or cold water. **—LADY.**

At the present time the people adhere strictly to the pattern given to Edal, and in all that concerns the *takotoi* and its freight are rigid conservatives. The work of fitting out the *takotoi* for their long and often rough voyage is no easy task. Without metal of any kind either in the vessel or in its preparation, the *manago* to build a ship capable of carrying from 30

the specifications of a patent for warming railway carriages by gas is recorded, and those who have travelled on English railways in winter know the importance of this. The system of lighting the railway carriages by gas is gradually extending throughout Europe.

For general debility and prostration Hop Bitters (American Co.) will do wonders. Please try it. (See—ADVT.)

Thanking you, in anticipation, for the publicity which you will doubtless accord my suggestion,
I am, &c., **HENRY W. WRIGHT.**
Bridge-street, Sydney, September 30

houses; indeed, four, to whom we gave a small premium of 5s. each for keeping their homes so well, would do credit to many of their white sisters. In conclusion we can only say that to assist in maintaining stations, such as Maloja and Warangoda, must in our opinion be the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians.

LECTURES.

caricaturing Ashmun-Bartlett's old trousers
to buy a new pair. Mr. Broadhurst,
member, was once recognized at a public
place by his extra thick boots as caricatured
by Sergeant-at-Arms has paid the compliment
of one of the "black-boots" sketches of himself
and private room in the House.
In diseases—Salpholine Lotion will completely
cure itching, pimples, freckles, blotches, scurf, eczema,
etc., etc. Salpholine attacks old skin and
completely destroys them. It is a peculiar, powerful
peeling a clear skin. Salpholine Lotion is sold
in all drug stores.

Spirituos Liquors	14,290	14,479	97,157	92,919
<p>* Collected at Sydney, £105,216; collected at outports, including the bonds at Morpeth and Maitland, £29,606. Inland Customs—On importations from Victoria, £19,280; on importations from South Australia, £7010; on New South Wales in importations, £10,020; on importations from Queensland, £54,306. Total, £105,007.</p>				
<p>* Collected at Sydney, £1,427,575; collected at outports, including the bonds at Morpeth and Maitland, £94,545. Inland Customs—On importations from Victoria, £71,948; on importations from South Australia, £33,808; on New South Wales in importations, £20,660; on importations from Queensland, £311,616. Total, £1,765,529.</p>				

Head of Revenue	Quarterly Receipts September, 1884.	Quarterly Receipts September, 1885.	Yearly Receipts September, 1884.	Yearly Receipts September, 1885.
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	515	859	6,825	7,280
Dance and Ball Tickets	9	...	91	95
Dealers and Peddlers	207	265	1,099	1,065
Pewkeepers	141	160	731	710
Colony Wine, Cider, and Fruit Cakes	250	379	1,167	1,180
Licenses under the Conditional Purchase Act of 1878	169	184	644	636
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Pipes, and Cigarettes	664	919	3,096	3,184
All other Licenses	161	68	656	560
Total Licenses	2,117.00	17,001	116,837	121,270
Total Taxation	£238,197	560,750	2,063,210	2,266,770
LAND REVENUE.				
Sales—				
Improved Land	£28,904	10,076	45,291	101,109
Improved Purchases	66,827	60,736	164,919	358,283
Pre-emptive Right Sales	...	...	840	...
Land Purchases	119,522	86,130	839,379	213,814
Indemnities on Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	...
Balance on Conditional Purchases	29,863	31,134	161,450	437,301
Land Loans	15,880	7,616	56,889	69,669
Land Grants	4,848	879	9,819	5,530
Total Land Sales	£238,170	205,803	661,125	1,214,076
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased	£5,571	1,968	219,813	133,813
Pastoral Occupation	...	...	...	...
Pastoral Licenses—				
Pastoral Licenses—Rural	£230	1,093	528,430	567,235
Conditional Leases	...	...	...	...
Annual Leases	27,421	51,681	65,446	20,569
Homestead Leases, 15 years	...	...	...	...
Quit Rents	...	...	...	...
Total Pastoral Occupation	£21,600	20,234	264,264	534,065
Mining Occupation	...	...	...	...
Mining Licenses	£5,063	5,988	13,414	18,396
Mineral Licenses	1,830	662	5,372	2,313
Leases of Auriferous Land	1,144	566	5,789	7,267
Miners' Rights	806	845	4,129	4,172
Total Mining Occupation	£9,844	7,683	35,684	39,870
Miscellaneous Land Receipts—				
Licenses to cut Timber	£2,419	2,969	9,563	8,851
Fees on Transfer of Runs	358	105	966	1,004
Fees on Prevention and Enforcement of Laws	1,122	2,617	4,200	3,561
All other Receipts	3,453	2,802	15,255	15,581
Total Miscellaneous Land Receipts	£7,416	5,593	29,989	27,017
Total Land Receipts	£298,272	216,007	1,570,734	1,850,953
Receipts and Services Rendered.				
Railway Receipts	£250,711	630,987	2,244,109	2,482,077
Post Office—				
Postage	£17,969	21,537	260,369	265,385
Telegraph Receipts	34,328	39,992	136,267	147,439
Commission on Money Orders	3,149	3,618	12,294	13,543
Total Post Office	£16,892	17,446	493,779	467,221
Wine Receipts	£1,870	1,932	5,211	8,231
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Goods	£258	...	1,287	1,046
Piastre, Harbour and Light dues and Fees	£14,730	12,145	52,865	54,467
Registration of Brands	108	162	739	84
Public School Fees	£13,450	14,467	62,226	58,166
Fees of Office—				
Certificates of Naturalization	£76	...	468	17
Registrar-General	7,464	6,480	27,749	31,811
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	1,729	1,614	6,073	6,085
Master-in-Ordinary	267	305	1,413	1,368
Justices of the Peace	3,4	171	1,765	1,411
Insolvency Court	284	67	1,346	1,411
District Court	1,663	1,240	5,920	6,922
Court of Petty Sessions	2,480	2,302	9,219	9,219
Shipping Masters	1,017	983	4,387	4,387
Total fees	£16,334	17,689	72,983	72,983
Total receipts for services rendered	£900,466	1,756,278	5,878,476	6,101,788
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Marine, exclusive of Land—				
Tolls and Permits	£17,710	1,634	6,751	8,638
Wharves	5,644	10,189	32,667	30,947
Commercial Buildings and Premises	1,852	1,855	6,021	8,334
General Licenses	...	...	1,087	...
Total Marine, exclusive of Land	£12,800	13,693	47,465	52,900
Fines and Penalties—				
Sheriff	£146	66	966	66
Court of Criminal Sessions	4,778	4,067	20,235	19,738
Deputies of the Court of Crown Land	72	60	279	19
Crown's share of Seigniorage	291	494	457	82
Confined and unemployed	15	9	107	5
Other Fines	141	370	643	75
Total Fines and Penalties	£5,449	5,690	22,811	22,000
Unclassified Receipts: Public Instruction	...	...	...	...
Land Grants	...	...	...	...
Property	...	...	...	...
State Government Account	£2,171	1,913	6,141	6,678
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylum	1,520	2,831	5,493	7,371
Collection by the Government Printer	1,024	1,621	5,626	6,352
State of the Capital of the Colony	1,115	876	3,920	8,585
Prisoners in Goal	1,436	1,871	6,223	35,788
Fees on Presenting Petitioners to the Court	...	...	...	...
Interest on Bank Deposits	13,792	5,499	23,369	26,613
Interest on Loans	3,021	1,860	10,563	9,538
Public Works	723	705	2,853	2,853
Assessment on Sugar	...	...	...	...
Receipts under Purchase of Land	2,911	791	5,591	5,591
General Restriction Act	5,908	3,809	10,600	10,600
Other Receipts	10,299	7,610	61,204	66,860
Total Unclassified Receipts	£43,227	36,136	171,814	200,800
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	£200,683	35,811	242,264	277,767
Total, Revenue	£1,281,813	1,070,233	6,771,497	7,388,860
Interest on the Quarantine Fund	...	...	...	...
Interest on the Quarantine Fund	...	...	...	...
Disbursements from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1885—				
Schedule of Disbursements	...	...	...	...
Executive and Legislative	...	...	...	...
Treasury Secretary	...	...	...	...
Secretary for Finance and Trade	...	...	...	...
Public Instruction	...	...	...	...
Attorney-General	...	...	...	...
Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...
Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...
Postmaster-General	...	...	...	...
Secretary for the Colonies	...	...	...	...
Special Appropriations	...	...	...	...
Payments out of Accumulated Surplus Revenue	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
Disbursements for quarter—				
Old Loans Account	...	...	...	...
General Loans Account	...	...	...	...
Trust Fund	...	...	...	...
The tents of the Afghan Boundary Commission				
have on several occasions been pitched on spots at a distance of 100 miles from the nearest station, and the camp at Tajor Hobat, "where a browsing nomadic stream ran between great frowning precipices, out of the blue sky, and the green hills, the dark-green juniper trees, while down the depths of the ravine was a mass of wild vegetation such as one might expect to see on such a spot as Scotch burn. Great reams, bushes covered with red, white, and yellow blossoms, graceful willows dipping their long waving branches in the stream, and undergrowth all a carpet of soft green turf, where, with cigarettes and a few bottles of wine, the men of the commission forgot the very existence of such horrors as heat, flies, and dust."				

mercy. His Honor said that he concurred with the finding, and, in remanding the prisoner for sentence, he intimated that it was highly probable that he should see him

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

The quarterly and annual revenue and expenditure tables have again been published on the first day of the month, in the manner of promptitude leaving nothing for the most critical to complain of. The revenue continues to grow. Notwithstanding the fall in the price of wool and complaints of depression in trade, the quarter's income from taxation, amounting to £590,750, is £58,563 in excess of the total for the corresponding quarter of 1884. An increase of about 11 per cent. where the increase of population was 5·0 per cent. certainly does not indicate stagnation. Nevertheless, the increase must to some extent be discounted, because the third quarter of 1884 was deprived of some revenue by excessive withdrawals of spirits from bond in the second quarter. Teetotalers cannot regard the increase from £168,811 to £190,488, the revenue from spirits for the respective quarters of 1884 and 1885, as due to the enlarged consumption last quarter, for it is owing to the fact that spirits have been going out of bond more steadily than during the corresponding time of last year. They will take more comfort by looking at the figures for the year, which show a total revenue from spirits of £712,201, as compared with £755,248, the aggregate for the preceding twelve months. And yet the decrease of £42,987 for the year no more accurately discloses the consumption than does the increase of £27,677 for the quarter. The withdrawal of spirits of light strength and small contents in June, 1884, affected the returns of the last half of the year, and not until the next quarterly figures are published can anything like a fair comparison be made under this head of revenue. Turning to other items of Customs revenue, it will be seen that the TREASURER has cause for satisfaction, for though the figures for the quarter, in the cases of sugar and molasses, rice, dried fruits, and malt, show some falling off, the returns for the year, in each instance, except malt, show an increase. Omitting spirits, as a disturbing element, from the comparison we find that the Customs revenue for the quarter yielded an increase of 4·2 per cent.; but the increase in the year's revenue, about 11 per cent., may be taken as more nearly representing the difference in the actual consumption. Dried fruits, sugar, and molasses were imported, but duty was paid on them more heavily in the early quarters than in the last quarter of the year. So large an increase in the excise for the quarter as is shown in the difference between £28,916 and £34,613 is due rather to the fact that the provisions with regard to tobacco did not begin to operate fully until the close of last year than to the enlargement of the business. The quarter's revenue from stamps, £70,403, exhibits the very satisfactory increase of £14,003 on the total for the corresponding quarter of last year.

Turning to the land revenue for the quarter, it is to be observed that there has been a decrease in all except one of the items under the head of sales. Less land has been sold by auction. A considerable falling off in the payments of deposits and balances on conditional purchases is also to be noticed; and though there has been some increase in the amounts of the instalments paid on conditional purchases, the total income from land alienated was only £205,028 against £254,770 for the corresponding quarter of 1984. The interest paid on the land conditionally was only £1868, a decrease of £2803. For the first time we have figures showing the operation of the homestead leasing clause of the new Act, the receipts for the quarter being £11,608, and the revenue from an increase has increased to £11,099. Conditional leases from £21,600 to £29,394 represents the larger rental from lands held for pastoral purposes. There has been a slight improvement in the revenue from mineral leases, but the other figures indicate some decline in mining enterprises, and there has also been a slight falling off in the miscellaneous land receipts. Looking at the quarter's land revenue as a whole, we find that the total, £260,097, represents a decrease of £48,325. But the figures show that whilst there has been a considerable falling off in the proceeds from sales, there has been a satisfactory increase from £37,880 to £43,205, or by £5325 in what may be regarded as the permanent revenue from our landed estate.

The receipts for services rendered, constituting the chief division of Governmental revenue, continue to enlarge, and the total, \$775,878, was \$85,470 in excess of the revenue for the third quarter of 1884. The main item under this head is, of course, the railway revenue, and the total, \$600,800, discloses an increase of \$74,142. The Post Office revenue, amounting to \$137,886, shows an

increase in all items amounting in the aggregate to £11,194. In the fourth division of the revenue, the general miscellaneous receipts, amounting to £34,136, show a reduction of £8891, almost entirely due to the decrease in the interest on the deposits in the banks of the colony.

The revenue for the quarter, amounting to £1,670,595, was more by £88,926 than was received in the corresponding quarter of 1884. The revenue for the year, £7,568,804, showed an increase of £817,307 on the total for the previous year. The taxation figures are decidedly encouraging, for they indicate a continued measure of prosperity. The voluntary payment of an increased amount of taxation cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory. The increase in the permanent land revenue for the quarter and the year is also matter for favourable comment. The growth of the Railway and Post Office revenue follows, almost as a matter of course; for an extension of these services to an increasing population could hardly fail to give an increase.

could hardly fail to give an increase.

At the end of the third quarter of the year the public will begin to take account of the probable realisation of the COLONIAL TREASURER's estimate of the year's revenue. As we have £1,700,370 from taxation for the first three quarters of the year, it is not too much to suppose that in the last quarter the total will be swollen to £2,264,150, the TREASURER's estimate. If the revenue continues to grow as it has been growing, the figure should be exceeded by about £50,000. But, unless there be an unforeseen increase, the revenue under other heads must fall considerably short of the TREASURER's estimates. From the land we have only £1,305,211 of the total of £3,628,700, which has been expected; and for services rendered we have only £2,211,828 towards £3,424,000 estimated. The last quarter of the year usually yields the largest revenue under these heads, but, should there not be a very great increase on the totals for the last quarter of 1884, there must be a considerable deficiency. Some unforeseen source of income must swell the miscellaneous receipts during the next quarter to give the TREASURER the amount he anticipated. On this aspect of the figures, however, some light may be thrown in the Budget speech.

"History repeats itself," but not always in the manner most convenient for those who are engaged in the making of it. In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday notice was given of the following motion,—That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the allegations which have been made against the conduct of Lieutenant MULHOLLAND as a soldier serving with the New South Wales Contingent in the Sudan. In November, 1882, notice was given in the same House of a motion,—That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the charges made by Mr. GARVAN, the member for Eden, on the 25th October last, against the COLONIAL TREASURER'S management of the Circular Quay." The similarity between the terms of the two notices is remarkable. In each case the proposal was to obtain a committee to inquire, without incorporating with the motion a specific charge that would confine the inquiry within defined limits, enable the accused person to prepare for his defence, and lay the grounds for a sound and satisfactory and just conclusion. The cases do not coincide at every point, it is true. The motion against Mr. WATSON did so far narrow down the range of inquiry as to point to charges made by a certain person in a certain speech. The motion against Lieutenant MULHOLLAND makes no reference to person, time, or place. The committee is to inquire into "the allegations made against his conduct as a soldier serving with the New South Wales Contingent in the Sudan." What allegations? Where made? Mr. WATSON delicately alluded, a few nights ago, to the possibility that the accused member of the Government might "range round the gutters and dunghoops of Sydney to rake up filthy charges." The motion, which we now refer to as so peculiarly framed as to give full scope to any member of the committee who might be disposed to take the MINISTER FOR WORKS at his word. It would authorise the committee to inquire into any "allegation," wherever and by whomever made; and, if an honourable member has chanced to hear the Lieutenant "allegated" in malodorous slums, he has only to search for the "allegator" in his congenial haunts and bring him forth seeking to show his paces. But although there is this difference between the two motions, the same foundation of injustice is common to both; and it is to be observed that where the later motion differs from the earlier it is in a marked degree the worse of the two.

Another curious coincidence is that the notice of motion was given on Tuesday immediately after a reply by the PREMIER to a question whether the Government intended to appoint any board or commission of inquiry in this matter. The reply was that "it would be done the moment the allegations assumed a definite form." This was a plain protest against proceeding to try a man in the absence of a specific charge which he could be called upon to answer. The notice of motion following that reply was equivalent to saying, in as plain terms—“Let us proceed to try him without a specific and formal charge. Let us start the inquiry, leave its range undefined, and see what we can make out of it as it goes on.”

But perhaps the most curious coincidence of all, though it is to be regarded as a matter of psychological interest, rather than a cause for surprise, is yet to be noticed. It was SIR HENRY PARKES who gave the notice of motion on Tuesday night, and it was SIR HENRY PARKES who, in November, 1882, protested against the form of that other notice of motion in the strongest terms, because no specific charge had then been formulated. Sir Henry was Colonial-Secretary at the time; and, without waiting for the motion to come on, he rose to call attention to its character. To use his own words, he pointed out that "a committee of this kind ought not to be asked for unless it be to inquire into specific charges; this must be apparent," he said, "to the sense of justice of every honorable member. The committee is asked for to inquire into 'charges made by the honourable member for Eden.' These charges may extend all over the universe; but it is perfectly clear that, unless the in-

quiry is to be confined to specific charges stated in distinct terms, we cannot assent to the appointment of the committee. Let the committee be asked to inquire into any number of charges, but let them be stated specifically, and let the inquiry be confined to them as in a court of justice." And this is the honourable member who asks for a committee to inquire into "allegations" that may be the scandal of street-corners, or taproom gossip, and may, for anything to the contrary that can be gathered from the words of the notice, point in half a dozen different ways.

justice, police, and the courts. It will be said that the two cases differ inasmuch as Mr. WATSON was a member of the Assembly and of the Government, and Lieutenant MULHOLLAND was only "a soldier serving with the New South Wales Contingent in the Soudan," and is now serving in our defence force here. But justice is justice for a soldier as for a Colonial Treasurer; and despite the difference of position between the two men, the injustice of subjecting a man's conduct to a fishing inquiry in the absence of a specific charge formally stated against him arises in the one case as in the other. The objection in Mr. WATSON'S case was founded upon simple grounds of justice; and on like grounds it applies to Lieutenant MULHOLLAND'S case with at least equal strength. Perhaps it will be said that the charges against Mr. WATSON, although not formulated in the motion for a committee, could be gathered from the speech to which the motion referred, and were known to be of such a character that Mr. WATSON'S Ministerial position depended on their proof or disproof; that the matter was peculiarly one for investigation by a committee of the Assembly; and that such an investigation would tend to be more truly in the nature of a trial than an inquiry by the Assembly into Lieutenant MULHOLLAND'S conduct as a soldier would be. But if that line should be taken, to what conclusion does it lead? A committee of the Assembly is a fit tribunal to try a Treasurer on a charge of conduct unworthy of a Treasurer; but a committee of the Assembly is not a fit tribunal to try a soldier on a charge of unsoldierlike conduct, or for what would be a crime in any military code. If it had been alleged of a man that he had been guilty of murder, he could not be tried by a committee of the Assembly. There is a proper place in which he could be properly tried—a criminal court. And that being so, the Assembly would be stepping out of its way to inquire into more or less vague allegations against him, of which bloodguiltiness was supposed to form a part. The right authority before which a charge of cowardice in presence of the enemy should be brought against a soldier is the regular military tribunal, which could punish him if he were convicted; and if this motion were defended on the ground that the inquiry would not be a trial, the answer would be that a specific charge could be laid before the proper authorities, and that the man may be tried. If those who are moving in this matter persist in their refusal to take the right course which is open to them, the conclusion will be that the object in view is not so much to ascertain Lieutenant MULHOLLAND'S guilt or innocence as to start a sort of random inquiry into the affairs of the Contingent in the Soudan, with the hope of hooking up something that will be of profit in the general election. That might be a clever thing to do from a party point of view, but would it not have been more straightforward to move directly for an inquiry into the whole business?

The revolution in Bulgaria is marked by one or two striking features, and the most striking one will be found in the manner in which the affair has come to be regarded by the Powers. At first there was very little reason to believe that it would be tolerated. It was stated that Austria and Russia regarded it with extreme displeasure, and the expectation was that Prince ALEXANDER would be severely rebuked, if not at once deposed. It now turns out that Lord SALISBURY uttered no protest against the conduct of the PRINCE OF BULGARIA; but the report that he had done so was exactly the one that might have been expected. The agreement by which Roumelia remained a Turkish province was an agreement of the Powers, and what was more reasonable than the supposition that they would see that their decrees were respected? To allow Prince ALEXANDER to have his way was to break faith with Turkey, and to render one of the most important provisions of the Treaty of Berlin null and void. Surely that was about the last thing to be expected, but to all appearance it is the thing that has come to pass. It is of course impossible to say what may be the outcome of the Conference that began at Constantinople yesterday. The representatives of the Powers may determine that Prince ALEXANDER shall abdicate. This is clearly what Turkey is expecting, and it would seem that the SULTAN has decided that if Europe will not help him to put down the rebellion, he will act for himself, for we are told this morning, not only that the Turkish Government has recalled its troops from Crete, and has mobilised 80 battalions of the regular army and called out the reserve, but that it has decided to send reinforcements to Adrianople, which is one of the two great centres of the rebellion. We may judge from the tenor of the intelligence of the last few days, however, that if the Powers do not approve the rebellion, will bring themselves to submit to it. It is definitely stated that the forward movement of Prince ALEXANDER is regarded with favour by the English Court, and it is remarkable that we have lately heard nothing of the indignation of Russia and Austria. It would even seem that these Powers have ceased to be angry with Prince ALEXANDER.

What is the meaning of all this? If Roumelia had been quietly annexed by Greece instead of by Bulgaria, in all probability it would very soon have been restored to the Porte. But no Power has yet interfered with Bulgaria. Whatever may be done with Prince ALEXANDER hereafter, thus far he has been allowed to have his own way. And the only method of accounting for the fact is that the cause of the Bulgarians has been taken up by Prince BERNARDI. Of this it may be said there is no proof, but there is here sufficient to justify that conclusion. If so many had not taken this step, Lord SALISBURY would surely have been attributed to him. It is remarkable that, although we have been hearing of what other Powers have been thinking of the Bulgarian movement, we have heard nothing about the attitude of Germany. Nor is a positive German deliverance

necessary. We all know that a powerful German movement has been going on in the Balkan States for some time past, and it may appear hereafter that of that movement the present revolution is the outcome. Writing before the end of July on the Germanisation of this part of Europe, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review* said: "The net result of the movement now described is that the process of the Germanisation of the Balkan Peninsula, and has been for some time past, going on with a rapidity which can leave Russia no alternative but to interfere vigorously to arrest it, unless she is prepared to acquiesce in it, and by so doing to abdicate her pretensions to be a great Pan-slavonic champion or power. Prince BISMARCK has not been less active, in a sense hostile to Russian influence, than Austria. He neglects nothing which can check the development of Pan-slavism. He has brought Roumania and Servia within the circle of his influence, and caused them to gravitate to the Austro-German alliance. Even in Bulgaria itself he has accomplished a certain change of opinion, and the growing conversion of the Bulgarian prince to German ideas has notably incensed his Russian patrons. It is thus clear that any accident might be the first in a train of events which would result in war between Russia and Austria—between, that is, the two great military empires of Eastern Europe. Either, according to every appearance, Russia must be content not to strike at all, or she must strike soon." If it should turn out that the Germans are at the bottom of the Bulgarian rising, the attitude of Russia will be explained, for in the Balkan Peninsula the interests of Germany and Austria can never be those of Russia. What the former gain the latter must lose. If Prince ALEXANDER has not received his inspiration from Germany he must have got it from elsewhere. The idea upon which he has acted could never have been his own. Movements of that character are not, as a rule, the devices of novices, nor are they the work of a moment.

Speaking on military and naval subjects in the Queensland Assembly on Tuesday evening, Mr. GRIFFITH expressed the opinion that it would be almost impossible for the colonies of forming a fleet for the defence of the Australian shores, to be entirely an Australian fleet, under the charge of an Australian admiral. With that opinion there is not likely to be general agreement. The reasons against the suggestion are for long as to make it undesirable to attempt for some time to establish a fleet of our own. In the first place, England must keep a number of warships in these seas for Imperial purposes, and as she would give us the benefit of their help whenever we were attacked, it would be an unnecessary expense for us to have an independent fleet of our own. It would be more probable to be able to establish an efficient fleet on the basis mentioned by Mr. GRIFFITH. Where should we obtain the admiral and the other officers? But if we were fortunate enough in securing good men, how should we keep them up to the mark? Improvements in naval warfare are being continuous, and it is almost impossible to keep abreast of the improvements! The other day this colony imported several officers to give instruction in artillery subjects and in military engineering. Referring to them, Sir ALEXANDER STUART stated that these gentlemen would not be continued in the Government employ as they were not economical in management, because the probability was they would not then be familiar with the discoveries that had been made and the new methods which had been adopted since their departure from England. If Sir ALEXANDER STUART was right in regard to this matter, does not his reasoning apply to naval as well as to military subjects? Can anyone so does it not follow that, even supposing we could succeed in establishing an Australian navy on a good footing, it would gradually but surely decline in efficiency, until at length it became an expensive encumbrance, and useless for the purpose of defence? Can anyone doubt that the colonies and the national spirit without resorting to the device of creating an Australian navy. It is proper that we ourselves should provide our land defences—the cavalry, infantry, and artillery—and fortunately all the colonies are unanimous on that subject; but as to the Imperial navy, it is not so. The colonies to the Imperial Government. The right plan would be for the colonies to arrange for a certain number of suitable ships to be kept on the Australian station, and to agree to pay by a *pro rata* contribution whatever reasonable sum the home authorities might require for the maintenance of the fleet. It is not unreasonable, that it would ensure thorough efficiency, and would be more economical than the scheme suggested by the Queensland PREMIER.

THE English mails per Orient steamship Austral
dated London 28th August, will be due to-morrow
morning in time for delivery at 9 o'clock.

The debate upon the motion for the second reading of the Public Health Bill was resumed in the Legislative Council yesterday by Dr. Mackellar, who delivered at the speech in support of the measure, and, as there was a thin House, the debate was then adjourned until Wednesday next. The only other business of the sitting was an order of the day for "the further consideration in committee of the Married Women's Property Act Amendment Bill," but as Mr. Gordon, who had, on a previous day, pointed out what he considered to be a defect in the bill, was not in the House. Mr. Darley, who is in charge of the bill, postponed the discussion in committee, in order that it might proceed on a day when Mr. Gordon was present.

The business-paper of the Legislative Assembly is one thing, but the business transacted is quite another. Yesterday's paper commenced with nine questions after which the next thing was the resumption of the adjourned debate on the bill of Mr. Barrow, and then the disappearance of the position of the Secretary of Public Works being held by Mr. Wright, of the carrying firm of Wright, Heaton, and Co. But instead of that being gone on with, business was interrupted by a motion for the adjournment of the House, moved by Mr. Sydney Smith. The hon. gentleman had asked a series of questions, and the Minister for Works had replied to them. When the Minister for Works that if he moved for a return upon the subject, the information would be given to him. Mr. Sydney Smith, instead of giving notice of motion for the return, moved the adjournment of the House, and complained bitterly of the conduct of the Minister for Works in not answering his queries. Mr. Abigail, however, also complained of an answer to a question that afternoon.

The desire of the Opposition to get on with public business was evinced by the fact that when Mr. Sydney Smith moved the adjournment of the House the motion was spoken to by some six or seven gentlemen. Mr. Smith said that he was not a member of the Government side could get a chance to put in a word. After Mr. Abigail had relieved his mind by denouncing the appointment of Mr. Loftus as secretary to Sir Patrick Jennings, Sir Patrick arose and attacked the Government. He affirmed that the conduct of the Government in refusing to answer these questions cost every man in the country to suspect that there was something wrong. With regard to the appointment of Captain Loftus, he said, "If the Governor happens to be a man of sense, he will not be so stupid as to employ them unless we want them." And further on he said this: "I say, and I say it advisedly, I have never known a more gross job than this is." And further on he remarked, "How very much we may appreciate the Governor, we are not bound to find out. It is not for us to inquire into the course the hon. member was cheered by the Opposition.

the motion for adjournment. The hon. member said he did not understand the Minister for Works refusing to answer the first three or four sub-questions of the question, which only required an answer of "yes" or "no." He could not remember a refusal to answer such questions before. In his opinion the Minister for Works should have answered these questions. He requested the hon. member to move for a further particulars in the motion. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Proctor, and Mr. Young followed in support of the motion, and then Mr. White, the first member on the Government side who took part in the debate, stood up and acknowledged that he was a shareholder in the Australian Barbed Wire Company. Mr. Cameron next addressed the House, and once more harped upon the fact that the House should not be kept at once dissolving, and that it should be before their masters. "We must, said he, and we will insist that a dissolution take place;" and then he said, "Never since the introduction of Parliamentary Government have we been so degraded as now," to which Sir Alexander Parkes very emphatically said, "Hear, hear." He then said that he has ever been true to the Government and said Mr. Cameron was the Government supporter elsewhere. His statement, until Mr. Cameron explained that he meant that no Government had ever been treated so leniently. "They have had no objection," said Mr. Cameron, "they have been supported by the head of the Opposition." Further alluding to the absence of Sir Alexander Parkes on his illness, Mr. Cameron said, "With all this side of the house," and the feeling that as the man with brains was away, we would be lenient with those who had no brains."

Mr. WRIGHT made only a very few remarks yesterday in the Legislative Assembly upon the motion for the adjournment. His reason for not replying to the questions of Mr. S. Smith was simply that the information asked for was not in his possession, but in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.

Alander, who had the opportunity to address the House, admitted that he had "the misfortune of being a shareholder in the Australian Barbed Wire Company," and (said he) "I have nothing to be ashamed of in connection with it." He then proceeded to give an answer to Mr. S. Smith's first queries, and promised to produce a return containing the other information required. The discussion was continued some time, and other topics were introduced, but the House adjourned at 10.30.

Mr. WRIGHT began to reply, but the Hon. Mr. Smith, speaking in reply, attention was called to the state of the House, and the Speaker had to cause the bell to rung, in order to get a quorum. The motion for the adjournment of the House was, of course, negatived. Some notices of motion were given, and a few formal matters filled up the time until the hour for refreshment.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the debate on Mr. Garvan's motion of censure upon the Minister for Works was read in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. Gould rose to re-open the debate. He discussed the matter from a legal point of view, but frankly admitted that the strict letter of the law would not touch the position of Mr. Wright. He took his stand rather upon the necessity for the removal of the Crown being purely a matter from anything that would give rise to a shadow of suspicion, and he should feel it his duty to vote for Mr. Garvan's motion.

Mr. W. C. Clarke spoke in opposition to the motion of censure and defended Mr. Wright. The member met with a great deal of interruption from Opposition members, and had anything but a fair hearing. Mr. Clarke adopted what was Mr. Freeman a few nights ago called the *quoque* argument, and referred to the case of a Mr. McElhose, of the Government of Sir Henry Parkes, who was at the same time Colonial Treasurer, chairman of the City Bank, and proprietor of a private wharf. He pointed out that on one occasion Mr. Garvan had condemned Mr. Watson for having a private wharf which was in competition with the public wharf. Upon this Mr. McElhose interjected "Mr. Garvan was totally wrong; he knew nothing about it." By-and-bye Mr. Clarke said, "I am sure that a gentleman, suppose, a statement which drew forth loud and ironical cheers from the Opposition. Pursuing his *tu quoque* argument, Mr. Clarke went on to refer to the position of Mr. Garrett as land agent, and wanted to read a circular which he attributed to that ho member. This led to a lively scene between the two members, and to appeals to the Speaker to order the members to order. Mr. Clarke then remarked that, "on the Opposition side could say what they liked. Yet, if any one of the Government side try on the horns of lion members opposite, their mouths were to be shut. This statement was taken exception to by Mr. O'Mara, who, with more ingenuity than ingenuousness, interpreted the hon. member's words to mean a reflection on the impartiality of the Speaker, and called him to order. Mr. O'Mara, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Clarke then kept on repeating their remarks through the rest of his speech, which was chief confined to a defence of Mr. Wright.

Sir HENRY PARKES, on rising to address the Assembly, was received with much cheering from the Opposition side of the House. He asserted that the motion before them was so simple that he was amazed any hon. member could misunderstand it. He denied that the position of Mr. Watson was any more than that of Mr. Wright, and he reminded the House that a motion by Mr. Garvald directed against Mr. Watson was negatived by the House. Coming to the case against Mr. Wright, he contended that the position occupied by that gentleman was a wrong one. If Mr. Wright's position was correct, it was the duty of the Government to inform members of the Government from forming themselves into a company (limited) to carry on among themselves all the work of the Government. With regard to Mr. Wright's address, he affirmed that if it was serious was infamous; and if it was not, it betrayed a levity that would do credit to no man. He concluded by saying that he wanted to put the Government out of office, and that they ought to be compelled to remain in office and face the disastrous consequences of their actions. "and They ought to be compelled to go to the election of the country with halters around their necks." "To terminate this farce," said he, "and let us go to the election, and elect a Government that do not look upon opposition as a disgrace." In his concluding remarks Sir Henry Parkes said,—"If hon. members vote according to the principles of right and justice, there would be a unanimous approval of the resolution which has been submitted."

The Colonial Treasurer replied to Sir Henry Parkes by saying that he hoped to hear some more ironical tone in dealing with the remarks of the hon. member for Argyle. "I am thinking about St. Leonard," said Sir Henry Parkes, "and I think of contesting Argyle," replied Mr. Dibbs. One or two of the members on the Opposition side of the House continued to interrupt Mr. Dibbs as he was speaking, and he at length rose to make a personal appeal to be allowed to deliver an electioneering speech as other members had done. Mr. Dibbs went on to point out that the whole question had already been fully discussed on the amendment to the address. "I am as ready to go to the House to meet the hon. member opposite as I am Mr. Dibbs to meet me," said Mr. Dibbs, "and I am glad at which there were cheering and counter cheering. A little further on, Mr. McEhane interjected a remark about "twelve months in gaol." "I have been twelve months in gaol in the cause of truth and honour," said Mr. Dibbs, and he was cheered from both sides of the House. Thereupon there occurred an attempt to reduce the hon. members for their intemperate remarks, but this was always proceeded from unjustifiable interruptions. Mr. Dibbs capped this remark by informing Mr. McEhane that his remarks could not be safely made outside the walls of the House. The hon. gentleman then proceeded in forcible language to defend the position of the House, and he was interrupted by continued his address until about half-past 11 o'clock.

AFTER Mr. Dibbs had addressed the House, in answer to Sir Henry Parkes, hon. members on the Opposition side, at nearly midnight, wanted to have the debate adjourned, and a motion to that effect was moved by Mr. Hugh Taylor. The usual result took place. The time that would have sufficed to finish the debate was consumed in the discussion of the motion, so that whether the debate should be adjourned or not, Mr. BURDESS, as leader of the Opposition, undertook that the debate should be finished on the following day. Mr. Farnell, however, on the part of the Government, refused to consent to the adjournment. The hon. gentleman then called for the assistance of his remarks, especially when he alluded to Mr. Burnes, the leader of the Opposition, and said that Sir James

The proceedings during the debate were far from orderly, and there was a great deal of laughter, though perhaps, not much to laugh at, for the speeches were most of them evidently made to prolong the time. At a quarter to 2 o'clock this morning the Assembly, negatived, by 36 to 22, a motion to adjourn the debate, and when we went to press Mr. Henson was addressing the House.

This present legislative session is prolific in votes of censure, even if it is not remarkable for the despatch of business. Before one motion of this kind is made, notice is given of another. Although the motion of Mr. Garvan was not disposed of, Sir Henry James, in the Legislative Assembly, has said, "I notice that he will be shut out of the House more," that an address will be presented to the Governor representing to his Excellency that inasmuch as his advisers, in violation of their pledges to this House, have neglected to advise his Excellency to convene Parliament until a season so late in the year, that the expiration of this House by the effect of law, the House has no proper consideration can be given to public business, and inasmuch as the Government estimates of supply and expenditure have been granted by this House for three complete years, the future term of its legal existence, it is expedient in the interest of the people that this House should forthwith be dissolved, and the constituencies, without further loss of time, allowed to exercise their constitutional privilege of electing a new Assembly."

That question was asked by Mr. Abigail, in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. "What particular qualification of his Excellency the Governor possesses which renders him the most eligible for the position of clerk to the Executive Commissioner at the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London; what public positions does he hold, and what salary he receives for the different positions?" The answer of the Colonial Secretary was to the effect that the qualifications of his Excellency Loftus were that of a gentleman of culture and education, able to speak several languages, and well qualified for the position. He had previously held the position of aide-camp to his Excellency the Governor, with a salary of £358 per annum with allowances, amounting altogether to £677. When Sir Alexander Stuart finished his reply, Sir Henry Parkes interposed. "It is really a gross job," Sir Alexander Stuart responded. "I did not catch it," Sir Henry Parkes says. "Sir Henry Parkes repeated the remark. "Oh, this is opinion of the hon. member," retorted Sir Alexander Stuart.

MESSAGES from his Excellency the Governor were received by the Legislative Assembly yesterday, recommending that provision should be made in connection with the extension of the contract of the Orient Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails, and also for the renewal of a mail contract, in conjunction with New Zealand, with the Pacific Mail Company.

A DEPUTATION, introduced by Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A., waited upon the Minister for Works yesterday with reference to necessary improvements at the entrances to the rivers Bellinger, Namabucca, Macleay, and maps and plans of surveys were examined and discussed. Mr. Wright said that in about a week's time Sir John Coode would arrive in Sydney and the necessary facilities would be afforded him to make a complete survey of the Clarence, Richmond, Bellinger, Namabucca, Macleay, Port Macquarie, Manning, and other rivers or harbours.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council held yesterday, the decision of the Government to proclaim Monday next a public holiday for the celebration of the Eight-Hour Demonstration was confirmed.

With reference to the proposal to supplement works now being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, for bringing water from Nepean to Sydney, by laying a line of pipes from Kenny Hill, a line of pipes was suggested which would be very much shorter than the line which would be necessary in the Kenny Hill proposal, and the cost correspondingly less, while the quantity of water delivered would be much greater. There is now a 30-inch main commencing with the head of the canal below Prospect, and the suggestion is to lay a 36-inch pipe, delivering 50 millions of gallons, and allowing it to run to the canal for the 6½ miles which is the distance between the commencement of this canal and the Pipe Hume Basin, a plan may be adopted, if it be considered desirable, of laying a line of pipes along the canal to connect the 36-inch main with the 6-inch pipes which are to be laid from the Pipe Hume Basin to the main. The proposal gives the following results:—The Kenny Hill proposal would require 34½ miles of 36-inch pipe, and these would deliver to Crown-street 144 millions of gallons; to Paddington, 11 millions; to Woolball 84 millions; to Bankstown, 18 millions; and to Petersham 14 millions. The alternative scheme suggested would require 11½ miles of 36-inch pipe, and 28 miles of 6-inch pipes, and would deliver to Crown-street 28 millions of gallons; to Paddington, 18½ millions; to Bankstown 50 millions or more; and to Petersham, 28 millions. The temporary works being constructed by Hudson Brothers can be utilised at any time for a permanent water supply for the western suburbs, and thus be a great saving to the Government. The water supply for the western suburbs only, Hudson Brothers' piping commences at a point known as Ettinger's, at a distance of 6½ miles from Prospect, and from that point it comes down to Botany, 2½ miles of the distance being 30-inch pipes, and 11½ miles of 22-inch. It will be possible to lay a pipe to connect the canal end with Hudson Brothers' piping at Ettinger's, and by this means the whole of the water could be given to Petersham and whole of the western suburbs, independently of main Sydney supply.

CONCERN to statements which have been published respecting a number of performing ponies, the land of which in New Zealand was not permitted thought to be permitted here, it has been pointed out that there has never been here a prohibition against importation of horses. There has, however, been a prohibition against the importation of goats and dogs and domestic animals in the case of goats because of the danger of the disease known as rabies or hydrophobia. The owners of the ponies, however, have with them two goats and about six performing dogs, but as these animals are never out of their owners' control, and as the prohibition against importation of such animals was never intended to apply to cases such as this, the Minister for Mines (Hon. J. Abbott) has granted permission for the goats and dogs to land, and the owners, however, giving a bond with responsible sureties that they will not permit the goats or dogs to be loose or away from their company, control, or supervision.

Two deputations will wait upon the Minister Works (Hon. F. A. Wright) to-day—one at 11 o'clock in reference to sewerage for the municipality of Leith, and the other at noon on the subject of further road accommodation for Bullock Island, Newcastle.

ACCORDING to a report issued yesterday morning by Dr. Pierce, medical officer on the hospital ship Faraway, the whole of the persons suffering from smallpox, with one exception, are progressing very favourably. The worst case now in the hospital is that of Ada Phillips, who passed a restless night. No further cases have been reported.

Persons having occasion to post letters in the small letter-boxes affixed to the lamp-posts in various parts of the city have complained to the Postmaster-General that the apertures are frequently found closed up by newspapers. These boxes are intended for the reception of letters only, and in consequence of the restriction above described great danger exists of letters being abstracted after being posted, whilst in many cases persons are unable to post in the receivers at all. It is therefore thought desirable to notify that in future the Department will not undertake to transmit newspapers which are posted in these small letter-receivers.

The conference of the delegates from the different sheep boards scattered over the colony, called by the Minister for Mines to consider the rabbit question, commenced its session in Denham's building, Phillips street, yesterday, Mr. R. G. Higgins, chairman of the Sydney board, presided, and there were a large number of delegates present. The following resolutions were passed:—Resolved, That the Government should employ a stone haugh, and carry out the following programme:—In view of the apparent impossibility of exterminating rabbits, or even confining them to their present limits, under the existing mode of dealing with them, the conference is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to erect a rabbit-proof fence to divide the infested areas from the uninfested country; also, that an unwarlike armed division be sent to the infested areas, and

THE RABBIT CONFERENCE.

The first meeting of the conference of delegates from the sheep boards throughout the colony, called to discuss business at hand, was held at Denman's buildings, Mill-street, yesterday. Mr. H. G. Higgins was president. The committee issued from the Mines Department—representing Mines, Rabbit-branch, Sydney, August 1865. Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that a meeting of delegates from all the sheep boards of the colony should be held in Sydney on the 20th inst., for the purpose of considering the suggestions prepared by the Government as to the best means of dealing with the rabbit pest. As the subject is one of great importance, it will probably be presented at such meeting; it is anticipated that the conclusions arrived at will be of great value to the Government in its efforts to deal with this pest. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
Wm. Campbell, Secretary.

I request that you, or some member of your board elected for the purpose by the board, will attend such meeting, which will be held at Denman's buildings, Sydney.
Chairman of the Board of Sheep Directors.

The following delegates were present.—Messrs. William Murray, Albany; Blonfield, Armidale; Campbell, Bononia; Armstrong, Boilga; Mark Tully, Bourke; Gordon,

[illegible]

old, in the first place, check the rabbits from spreading, secondly, tend to exterminate them altogether. That was a terrible one they asked him to make. The minister said that he would not treat them personally as pests, but the State, as the great owner of the country, must. It concerned the pastoral tenants because they were paying the tax on the land, and the State was being distressed by the pest. It concerned the free selector, because if the pastoral man was injured by the pest the free selector would be injured in an equal degree. The minister said that he would not be treated from the point of view, but as a national question in which everyone was concerned. He thought the Government had lost sight of the fact that the rabbits were doing a great deal of damage. He thought the hon. Minister for Mines, who was doing his best to deal effectively with the question.

He was to inform for the conference having been held at 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Mr. G. W. GREEN moved the first resolution as follows:

That, in view of the apportionment of the land to the pastoralists, and in view of the damage done to their present

under the existing mode of dealing with them, this defence is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to the most drastic measures. He pointed out that the infected country: also that an inner line be erected, and that the heavily infected from the lightly infected country." He moved this resolution in order to give effect to the above-mentioned proposals, expressing his confidence in the wisdom and opportunity of the action proposed on this important question. He proposed that the Government be referred to in the resolution should start from the basis of the present position, and that the Government be requested to place in a suitably direction to Nyngan, all cases taking care that it should head the rabbits. He moved that the line should run from Queensland to the sea, and that the Government be requested to consider the reasons were simply these: He considered that before dealing with any pest, of whatever nature the pest might be, it was necessary to have a full knowledge of the pest, and that to prove that so long as the plague could spread and pass through the country, those who were suffering from it could not work with the same enthusiasm as those who were not, and that it was necessary to have a full knowledge of the pest from inroads from without. He denounced the action

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those who opposed the erection of a line of fencing, such as the squatters, on the ground that it would be a hindrance to the higher degree. He thought it a crying shame that he should be asked to come forward and profess to have no regard for the rights of any other party of the colony than that particular class of squatters. He considered it was the duty of every good citizen to give attention not only to his own private affairs, but also to those of the colony. He considered that if a fencing line such as he had suggested were erected, it would give them breathing-time to look after their own affairs, and then they could take steps to exterminate the blacks, and then they could turn their attention to getting hold of those portions of the colony where they could not yet show itself. He further proposed that the Government should purchase the land reserved to this colony from South Australia. Such a fence should start from the Queensland boundary on the northern corner of the colony, running down the boundary with South Australia, and then turning east to the line from the 32nd or 33rd parallel of latitude, east to the 120th meridian, and thence down south to South Australia.

Such a line would meet a fence in Victoria on the *Parade* side of the Murray. If this scheme were adopted at the corner of New South Wales would be soon in such a state of defence that the rabbits would be unable to get on the extermination of the rabbit in those parts. The thoughtless idea of the wire fencing had been beyond all doubt the cause of the great extermination. Many people said the fencing would prevent the spread of the pest, but the people were just talking. Evidence on the ground showed that it had been the cause of the gap in the fence would prove fatal to its efficacy, but he denied. He read a letter he had written to the *Parade* some time ago, and he said that the wire fencing was the idea of the rabbits died out in any particular place they would not therefore be able to live there afterwards, since in certain parts of Victoria rabbits had been exterminated by the wire fencing. He said that he had died off. He added that from his own experience rabbits did not attempt to jump over fences so much as they did in New South Wales. He said that the wire fencing was perpendicular, but in an oblique direction, and it did not

mire a very deep fence to discourage a rabbit from
 attempting to get to the other side. (Applause.)
 Mr. P. then asked the audience if they knew where
 the conference had been called to deliberate on this
 session, although he wished it had been called twelve
 years ago—(hear, hear)—and he asked if they knew
 an individual who had called the conference instead of only a colonial
 in which case the colonies might have agreed to some
 combined action against the pest. (Hear, hear.) He agreed
 that the colonies had been called to meet in London
 and proved beyond all doubt, not only in the colonies,
 in England and Scotland. He could give several
 examples of the great good that had been done by
 the colonies, and he presented a letter from a gentleman in
 Victoria in which the writer (Mr. M. Pierson) stated that
 six years ago the rabbits covered his run, and came
 in to his house and ate his corn, and he had been
 unable to exterminate them by the usual means. About
 six years ago he fenced off the south and south-east
 corners of his run, with grand results. The rabbits
 did not come in, and he had 6 inches of the ground
 growing deep, and now the rabbits had been got under.

[illegible]

it was thought that these would soon be sufficient to keep the single-handed warts and rabbits that remained. But in 1870, a gentleman lately arrived from Scotland, had the fortune to find a pair of equally voracious and equally intelligent warts eating the warts in the garden of one of his friends. He was going to the warts of one of his friends, without fencing, all efforts could only palliate the evil, never effectually cure it. While the rabbits could not cover the whole country, he said, the caraculines or warts could not be exterminated in any one place, and he said that all his neighbours, Mr. Greene pointed out that such had been conquered by this means, and that the warts were not so numerous, and the rabbits separated from the warts, the disease died. That was not all, the evil was effectually dealt with the plague stayed. So would it be in the present case, he said. If the warts were not exterminated, the rabbits would be equally unable to cope with the gigantic evil. After quoting from the Adelaide Advertiser, he said that the warts were joined together to form a rabbit-proof fence along the bottom of the hill.

infested colonies, and in favour of separating the infested from the uninfested portions of each colony, the speaker observed that the Queensland Government had recognised the necessity of some such step by placing £100,000 on the estimates for keeping out the rabbits from the other colonies, and had called for tenders for 400 miles of wire fencing. He concluded that it was to the interest of the colonies in infested areas to fence the whole, as by this means only would the farmer be able to get rid of the rabbits.

rs. McCulloch, Marsden, Bloomfield, and Hobden, delegates from more or less uninfested districts, supported the motion.

Mr. TURNER could not as yet see the advisability of lifting the rabbits by fencing between June and Albany. He was, however, in favour of fencing in the runs in the future.

Mrs. PURTELL, WOLFLEY, BETTS and RODGERS, representing uninfested districts, supported the motion. The named delegate observed that the further subdivision of the runs by fencing could be left till later, and need hardly be

the motion being formally put it was carried almost unanimously. The Conference then adjourned to the following morning.

AUTHORISED MINING PREVENTION ACT.

On Friday last Mr. Abbott introduced into the Legislative Assembly a bill "to regulate mining on certain Crown lands and under highways, reserves, commons, and other localities, and to further amend the Mining Act of 1874."

any person, or any person, granted under section 27 of the said Act, or from the Secretary for Mines, under section 28 of the said Act, or without holding a lease granted under the said Act, Victoria, No. 10, or any person who shall mine on or thereunder in contravention of the conditions of such authority or lease as aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day he shall so mine. And in all such proceedings the burden of proving such authority or other right to mine as aforesaid shall lie on the person who sets it up.

The next clause provides a penalty of not exceeding £20 for every day during which an injunction is disobeyed that

prices were unaltered. For wood the demand was inactive. On the wharfs a small supply was saved, principally from the Northern rivers; but stocks are expected to be replenished to-morrow. Business was quiet and unimportant nature. The rice market is firm, but confined to small quantities, being chiefly ordered to mills, stores, onions, and dairy produce. At Darling Harbour sales of the following prices were realised:—Cattle.—Moderate supplies of all descriptions forward, but the market was inactive at per ton.—Hides.—Good, 6d to 12s; bundles, 12s to 14s; small, 10s to 12s; to be sold in the open market, 10s to 12s. Small market. As yesterday, the quality to hand this morning was prime; but buyers did not purchase with any great amount of freedom, and sales ruled quiet. Prices unaltered.

By Messrs. Mort and Co., by auction to-day, 3s 6d. is.—No fresh arrivals, but the market is simply stocked and selling off quickly at 5s 3d to 2s 6d per bushel, for feed. Business very quiet and prices unaltered. Prime lucerne 4s 6d per bushel.—Nothing fresh to report under this head. Cane seed mainly worth 3s to 3s 3d per bushel. —A small Adelaide consignment received last night. Seed inactive at 1s 1d to 1s 2d per bushel. Business by auction by Messrs. Mort and Co., at 15d.

Ward.—Stocks working quiet at 1s per bushel. Realized prices. Mort and Co.'s auction sale 10d to 11d.

Hay.—small supplies to hand this morning from the Hunter r, but stocks on hand are sufficient for the requirements. Price was quiet and prices unaltered. Prime lucerne to 4s per bushel.

meat.—Supplies are ample for hand-cured Southern at 8d per pound; hand-cured to 7d; heavy and rough from 4d; hams, 10d to 12d.
 Lard.—Slow sale, 6d per lb. for finely rendered in bladders; bulk from 4d.
 Tallow.—Saleable at 6d to 1s per lb., according to quality.
 Eggs.—Good supplies, and additions to stocks expected to follow. Demand slack at 1s per dozen.
 Poultry.—Supplies coming in a little more freely. Fair sales for varieties at present.—Hens, 4s to 5s 6d; ducks to 7s; geese, 6s to 7s; turkeys, 10s to 12s; turkeys, 7s to 10s.
FAT STOCK MARKET.

to be sold. By Messrs. Griffiths and Weaver, 133 wethers (curry) at 12s 4d, 70 ewes at 11s 1d, 120 lambs at 8s 6d to be sold. Messrs. Wilkinson, Graves, and Lavender.—2000 merino wethers for Gillespie, at from 10s 6d to 10s 7d, less 500 seconds, 1000 for Gillespie, at from 10s 6d to 10s 7d, less 500 seconds, and Henderson, at from 8s 3d to 8s 7d, less 312 child.

By Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited.—360 wethers, Jennie Bros., at 12s 8d to 12s 9d; 107 ewes (shorn), J. Dalziel, at 8s; 284 lambs, J. Dalziel, at 9s 1d to 9s 2d; 200 ewes, J. Dalziel, at 8s 5d to 8s 6d; 312 ewes (shorn), A. Macdonald, at 8s 5d to 8s 6d; 800 lambs, A. Macdonald, at 6s 6d to 6s 7d.

Badgery.—199 bullocks (E. white), at 53s 6d; 60 bullocks (Mackay Brothers), at 57s 10s 6d; 15 cows (Mackay Brothers), at 25s 10s 5d; 55 crossbred wethers (Dunbar

nubs (R. James), from 6d to 8d; 27 calves (G. Powell),
 selling £2 9s; 40 pigs (B. Richards), at £1 14s; 6 pigs
 (Creany), at 1 pig, 1 pig (M. Rogers), at 2s
 6d; 2000 lbs. of live, 1000 lbs. of salted; account Parker and Kail-
 bullocks to 20 s. cows, 12 s. 6d.; calves, 20 s. to 21s; fat cows, 20 s. to 21s; yearlings, 18 s. to 19 s.
 calves, 20 s. to 21s; porkers, 18 s. to 20 s.; large pigs, 40 s. to 70 s.
 Messrs. William Ingles and Son.—Fat Cattle: 10 cows
 (Hill), 20 s. to 21 s.; 7 cows (Sauls), 20 s. to 21 s.; 18
 s. Milch Cows: 25 from 10 s. to 12 s.; 12 cows (McKenzie), 24 s. to 26 s.
 to 23 s. 6d.; 11 calves, 10 s. to 12 s.; 12 calves (Hill)
 at 8s; 120 ewes (Gibson), 7s 3d to 7s 3d.
 s. 10 (Keruish), 20s to 26s; 9 (Nixon), 15s to 23s; and 21

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THE EXTENSION OF THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

COMPLETION OF THE STONEWORK.

The last stone of the tower of the General Post Office was laid by Mr. W. H. C. Jones, M.P., on Wednesday afternoon, September 28. The stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, and was the last of the tower. The stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, and was the last of the tower. The stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, and was the last of the tower.

THE DARLING RIVER TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 28th inst., and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

SIDNEY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Sydney Municipal Council was held at the Town Hall yesterday. The Mayor occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

SIDNEY REGISTERED SCHOOLS.

The twenty-four annual meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council was held at the Town Hall yesterday. The Mayor occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS AND MAP FOR OCTOBER 1, 1885



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The map of the Sydney region is a plan of the Sydney Harbour and the surrounding land areas. It shows the Sydney Harbour, the Parramatta River, and the surrounding land areas. Various weather stations are marked with symbols and numbers, indicating temperature, wind direction, and other meteorological data.

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Furniture, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
 FURNITURE and PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN,
 CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERS,
 BEDDING MANUFACTURERS.
 SHOWROOMS and MANUFACTORY,
 SPRING and O'CONNELL STREETS.
FULL BUTTER FOR DINING-ROOM, SIDEBOARD,
DINNER WAGON, TABLE, OVERMANTLE COUCH,
EASY CHAIRS, Carving Chairs, and DINING CHAIRS,
all at low prices. SHOW ROOMS, O'CONNELL STREET.
DINING TABLES, with patent Extending
from 3 feet long, and up to 20 feet.
EASY CHAIRS, for Parlour, Library, or Bed-room,
new designs, correct order, in any material.
SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR and COUCH for
INVALIDS and MEDICAL MEN.
ROCKING EASY CHAIRS, elegant and useful,
a specialty. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'CONNELL STREET.
DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS—Early English,
Anglo-Japanese, and Chippendale designs. Just opened.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'CONNELL STREET.
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
OVERMANTLE MIRRORS—Handsome, fashionable
designs in black mahogany, with silver and gold
inlaid wood, at all prices. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and
LAMB, Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE—The latest de-
velopment of fashion. ROSEWOOD and SPANISH MAHO-
GANY, artistically inlaid with coloured woods. Exquisite ex-
amples are now on view in our show-rooms. A visit of inspection
is solicited. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Manufacturers,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
FRAMEWORK for DRAWING-ROOM SUITES
and OCCASIONAL CHAIRS—A VERY EXTENSIVE as-
sortment in Chippendale, Early English, and other designs, which
is up-to-date in every respect. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
FRAMEWORK for DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—
Handsome and Massive, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany.
THE VERY BEST REAL NORWICH GLASS and Materials for
upholstery. Open to inspection. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
FOLDING-SCREENS (3 and 4 fold) for the Drawing
and Dining Rooms and Office. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
BEADHEADS, high-backed, with silver and gold
inlaid wood, at all prices. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
BEDDING—All descriptions, at lowest rates.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell street.
ELEGANT CHAIRS in BEDROOM FURNITURE,
full set, in a SATINWOOD, ROSEWOOD, and
other CHOICE WOODS, richly inlaid. Will repay inspec-
tion. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Furniture Warehousemen,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
WASHSTANDS, with marble, from 25s each.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell street.
LAWN and PARK SEATS, 6 feet long, Kauri
Casheiro, 15s each. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
GARDEN SEATS, 30s. Verandah Chairs, INDIAN
LOAN ARM LOUNGES. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
RATTAN VERANDAH LOUNGES, 20s; and large
and small RATTAN SEAT, 10s. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
SELF-ADJUSTING HAMMOCK CHAIR (patented),
adjusts itself to any position at the will of the occupant.
Price 30s; packing in canvas, 2s extra. See model in Echo
and Bulletin. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
MARBLE TOP TABLES on STRONG HAND-
SOME STANDS, for clubs, restaurants, smoking-rooms, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Furniture Warehousemen,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE—A complete
assortment, just opened, many new designs.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Furniture Warehousemen,
Spring and O'Connell streets.
OFFICE FURNITURE, WRITING TABLES,
Chairs, Stools, Desks, &c. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
IRON RACKS, various sizes. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
COPYING PRESSES—BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Furniture Warehousemen, Spring and O'Connell streets.
FURNITURE, Spring and O'Connell streets.
THE WILLCOX and GIBBS AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES' CLOTHING and APPRECIATING the BEST
 have no other.
HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 416, George-street, Sydney.
WHY DO YOU CALL IT THE AUTOMATIC?
 Because it does away with all regulating by the operator. The
 line of action, just as you bought it, is placed on the spool pin,
 and the thread is wound on the spool, and the machine runs
 automatically on every stitch. This releases just enough
 thread, and draws it on the spool, so as to be just as tight as
 you wish it to be. No wonder, then, this machine is such
 a favourite with all who use it.
HEBBLEWHITE and CO., 416, George-street,
Depot for Household Requisites.

FURNITURE of small boarding-house for SALE,
 cheap; no goodwill. HUNTER, Herald office.
WHEN the lady friend of Spring and Nature
 is in the mood for a SILVER GLASS.

MAKE your PURCHASES to-day at the Royal
Furnishing Arcade. We will be closed on MONDAY
and TO-MORROW. CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 426, George-street.

YOU can buy your TICKETS for the Eight-hour
DEMONSTRATION at the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.

IF you send a pound, we make you a present of a
TICKET for the Eight-hour Demonstration Sports and Art
Union.
CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 426, George-street.

General Merchandise
TO FISHERMEN—FISHING NETS just landed;
Cotter Nets, all sizes, Cork, and Twines.
ERKINSTEIN, 41, George-street.

SCHWITZER'S DANDELION COFFEE,
 for the liver.
WALCKE'S UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK,
 specially recommended for infants.

HARRISON and ATTWOOD,
 Sole Agents.
SAGO, Tapioca, Rice, Malacca Canes, Rattans, Ham,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Nuts, &c. &c. W. W. W.

FISHING TACKLE of every description, wholesale
 and retail; Fishing Lines in endless variety; Hooks of every
 description; Fishing Reels, Winkers, Artificial Flies, Trawls, and
 other fishing tackle, and every other requisite for
 fishing. EASTWAY BROTHERS, 41, George-street.

FISH—Flat Traps—Try our Improved Fish
 Traps. Eastway Brothers, 41, George-street.

RATS, Rats—Try our Traps that will catch them
 everywhere. Eastway Brothers, 41, George-street.

CAGES—If you want a Cage for a parrot or canary
 we supply you with one at your own price; thousands to
 choose from. Wholesale and retail at EASTWAY BROTHERS,
 41, George-street.

MILLINERY, Dressing, &c.—We make all sorts of
 Bonnets and Hat Bands, and all kinds of Bonnets, &c., for
 ladies' windows, at LAYNE & HOPKINS, 41, George-street.

WIREWORK of every description at EASTWAY
 BROTHERS, 41, George-street.

FISHING TACKLE, wholesale, at the Fishing Tackle
 Depot; Hooks, at 10s. EASTWAY BROS., 41, George-street.

TANKS—200 and 400 gallon Ship's Iron Water Tanks,
 cheap. W. B. BROWN, 41, George-street.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS
 as supplied
 to the principal hotels and restaurants, and
 can be obtained of the principal hotelkeepers, wine merchants,
 and chemists throughout the colonies.

WATERBURY'S GINGER ALE, POTASH,
LITHIA (for rheumatism), SODA WATER, MAGNESIA WATER,
all at 1s. per bottle. LAYNE & HOPKINS, 41, George-street.

ELIZABETH, N. W. I. S. T.
 A small shipment of the celebrated Elephant Brand TOBACCO,
 now landing at Edward Clarke's.
A. W. ELLIOTT, Tobacco Merchant, 308, George-street.

Businesses for Sale.
NEW ENGLAND BREWING and MALTING CO.
 In consequence of Dissolution of Partnership by refusal of
 the above property, comprising the Breweries, &c., &c., &c.,
 and the Old Innes Brewery and Malthouse, Glen Innes, are
 open for SALE by TENDER, together or separately.
 Intending purchasers, on a proper introduction, can view
 premises and obtain particulars.
 Tenders to close on MONDAY, 1st, 1885.
 Applications to be made to SIMPSON and CO., at Armidale or
 Glen Innes.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nymagnee—The Licensed
 Goodwill, Furniture, and long Lease of this well-known
 House for SALE. Apply to
DE LISSA and PHILLIPS,
 Wine and Spirit Merchants,
 5, Market Street, Sydney.

SADDLERY—A good Business for SALE, in the
 country. Particulars to E. Bailey and Son, 113, Clarence-st.,
 FOR SALE, the Business of a General Storekeeper, up-
 prehendably the Southern Railway, long established, and
 now in full working order; owner desiring of same through
 illness. For particulars apply Price, O'Connell, and Co.

A N old-established Confectionery BUSINESS for dis-
 posal; splendid position, city. Apply 26, George-street.

FRUIT SHOP, heavy stock, for sale, with trade; gift
 J. D. Grant and Co., 112, Elizabeth-street.

T. M. DALVEEN, 313, George-st., has for sale, 100
 Hotel, Reims Rd.; freehold; 4 Hotel, Wyn. dist.; 100 acre
 for SALE. Apply to J. D. Grant and Co., 112, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a small Grocery BUSINESS; good stand
 in a busy thoroughfare. Apply to J. D. Grant and Co., 112, Elizabeth-street.

WINE MERCHANT'S BUSINESS in George-street for
 disposal; long lease, low rent. Watch General P. O.

GRANT and CO., Cashier and Bankers, have for
 sale, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 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